

Evening Public Ledger

Member of the Associated Press
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively
owned by the members of the
Associated Press, a corporation
organized under the laws of the
United States of America.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, February 8, 1923
MITTEN AND HIS MEN
A letter bearing on the present contest
for executive control of the P. R. T.

Usually in crises such as that at which
the P. R. T. has arrived the employees of
big corporations are to be found ranged
solidly against the boss.

This new movement of forces is dramatic,
to say the least. It indicates a trend of
feeling and tactics which no student of
new systems of industrial relations will want
to ignore.

It is to be said for Mitten that he has
done for the corporation, its stockholders
and the employees alike, what few men
in similar positions have been able to do.

ON THE SKIDS
IT WAS once called the Distillers' Secu-
rities Company, but was popularly
known as the White Trust.

PROFESSIONALISM IN SPORTS
FRIENDS of amateur sports in the Mid-
dle West are greatly excited over the
discovery that students from two colleges
recently played football for money on the
teams of two rival cities.

DICKENS
NO RESENTMENT is harbored against
the memory of Dickens because of the
unpleasant things he wrote about America
after visiting this country.

HARDING AND GENOA
IT IS rumored now that President Har-
ding has decided to accept for the United
States the invitation of the other Powers
to the economic conference at Genoa.

qualify as a college player has virtually
disappeared. The tendency is to exclude
from the college teams every man who falls
below a certain grade in his regular college
work.

HOW THE NAVY ITSELF FEELS
ABOUT ARMAMENT LIMITATION

AND THE SERVICE VIEW OF THE NEW TEN-
ENCY IN CONGRESS TO FORCE NAVAL
DISINTEGRATION
ISLAND farmers like those who send Mr.
I. Borch, Mr. Capper and Mr. L. Pollette
to Congress never have been fond of the
navy.

Now, freed by the news from the Confer-
ence for the Limitation of Armament, the
farmers, who boast that they hold the bal-
ance of power in Congress, seem deter-
mined to cut the navy personnel to the bone
to permit ruthless pruning of appropriation
measures.

One of our own old friends is a naval
officer of high rank now hard at work at
a base where aviation and submarine forces
are in training. We wired for his opinions.

"All the naval officers I know," writes
this ordinarily reticent spokesman for the
navy, "were and are heartily in favor of a
limitation of floating armament. Such a
program as Secretary Hughes formulated
should be an excellent thing for the country
and the naval service alike if it were
rationally carried out. But, reading the
reports from Washington, I have been
wondering out here whether, after all, the
work started by Mr. Hughes will be over-
done in Congress, where there is a disposi-
tion to greatly reduce, for the sake of
economy, the fighting force which we are
authorized by the treaty to maintain."

"I refer to the plan under which the
navy personnel, now hardly adequate for
the efficient handling of the ships needed to
maintain the 5-5-3 ratio, may be cut
almost in half. If that scheme is carried
through Congress we may see up some
fine morning and find that we have handed
the ruling sea power of the Pacific over to
others."

"It should be remembered by any one
interested in the peace and safety of the
country that the Hughes plan did not con-
template any reduction of the number of
naval ships now in active service and be-
longing to the nations that are parties to
the new agreement."

"Our own present personnel is not ade-
quate to efficiently man our own active
ships. Meanwhile it is very clear that the
other Powers are preparing to keep their
fleets allowed them at the highest point of
efficiency. Our enlisted personnel is now
about equal in numbers to that of the
British. But a survey made in June, 1921,
shows that about nine-tenths of our men
are serving first enlistments. They cannot
be regarded as able naval seamen."

"In the British Navy more than eight-
tenths of the enlisted men have served ten
or twelve years. 'Men fight, not ships,'
said Admiral Fisher. That is a great truth.
Any naval officer or sailor will tell you that
ships do not fight. They are fought. The
Japanese naval organization is a model of
efficiency after that of the British. Each of
two navies has large reserves of seasoned
officers and men in the merchant marine."

gent people in this country to the fact that
this new meeting of the Powers will rep-
resent nothing less than another effort to
bring peace in Europe and economic re-
construction throughout the entire world.

Europe is not now at peace. It is dis-
tressed by wars which, though they are not
being fought with arms, are almost as
destructive as the conflict between Ger-
many and civilization. At Genoa an effort
will be made to remedy some of the errors
of the war years have abated. It ought to
be possible now for statesmen to deliberate
calmly and to be free from obsessions of
fear or hate or blind greed.

THE TROUBLE will not settle itself. It needs
the remedy of constructive reasoning and
collective action. The Genoa conference is
intended chiefly to remove the obstacles that
prevent a revival of human energy and in-
dustrial reconstruction. We, too, are feel-
ing many of the reactions of our European
disorder. We have much to gain by proper
participation, under Mr. Harding's direc-
tion, in what will be in effect a new Peace
Conference.

KING GEORGE AND PEACE
MANY things were left unsettled by the
Washington Conference, much as that
assembly of statesmen accomplished. Some
were mentioned by King George at the
opening of the British Parliament
yesterday.

The King expressed his satisfaction and
remarked that for what was done "the
world will owe a deep debt of gratitude to
the initiative of the President of the United
States of America." He referred especially
to the fact that the Four-Power Pacific
Treaty will supersede the Anglo-Japanese
Alliance, and said that, while the same
friendly relations with Great Britain and
Japan, the relations between Great Britain
and the United States "enter a newer and
even closer phase of friendship."

NOT that Mr. Mather, in his talk over
here, remotely suggested that there was
a controversy or that he was for one side
or another, but when asked afterward he said
a few things that left one in no doubt
where he stood. He came over here
to talk on national parks and to show some
of the Government pictures of details of
the parks, and he did it with a will and
enthusiasm that were very refreshing to
his audience, who had been gathered together
under the auspices of the Women's Republi-
can Club of Philadelphia.

WE MUST always remember that we have
State parks as well as national parks,
and county parks as well as State parks,
so that the country is giving itself breath-
ing spaces even in the East. Probably more
is spent on the maintenance of such a park
in the United States than in any other
country. The total national appropria-
tion for a year is \$1,500,000. Of this more
than half is for the maintenance of national
parks, and the rest is for State parks,
county parks, and other parks. The total
national appropriation for a year is \$1,500,000.

REFORMING THE LORDS
There is an old familiar
sounding about that part
of King George of Eng-
land's reform of the House of Lords,
the old House has stood a lot of renovating,
but radicals still insist that there are rats in
its belly. Gladstone, when Premier, had
a method of his own in reforming the body
when it ran counter with his wishes. He
simply made enough new peers to give him
a majority. Think how such a procedure
would simplify the work of a President
with a recalcitrant Senate!

Books for the Blind
The proposed Sir Arthur
Pearson memorial
prompts a blind woman
in New York to suggest the
method of a printing office in this country
that she thought of for the benefit of the
blind. As to the nature of the help to be given
there may be difference of opinion, but the need
is plain.

Quebec is to reward its authors with
three annual cash prizes, the largest \$2500.
Was it Sydney Smith who said that prize
poetry was only fit to make candles out of
and prize poems only fit to light those can-
dles with?

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Proposal to Move the Bureau of For-
estry Has Proponents and Op-
ponents Equally Competent and
Equally Sincere

By SARAH D. LOWRIE
THERE is a bill at present before Con-
gress which is causing some persons
considerable agitation. It is a proposal
to remove the Bureau of Forestry from the
Department of Agriculture and place it
under the same department which now pro-
tects and supports the national parks of
the country, namely, the Department of the
Interior.

It so happened that some of us in Phila-
delphia had a chance to meet one of the two
men probably most vitally interested in
the success or failure of this congressional
bill. The man who wants it to succeed is
Mr. Stephen Mather, who for two Ad-
ministrations has been in the Department
of the Interior and is the well-known and
enthusiastic Commissioner of National
Parks. It stands to reason that in his
position as chief protector of our national
scenery in this country he would have
an eager eye out for the protection of our
great forests, which are both scenery in
themselves and a cause and protection of
scenery, for if we owe our streams and
rivers to one thing more than another, cer-
tainly trees are the great factors in their
all-year-round abundance. And consid-
ering things from an outside point of
view, the department that preserves our
national parks could, one would suppose,
be entrusted with the preservation of our
forests.

BUT the Department of Agriculture, under
which the forests are at present, does
not think there is any just cause for having
the Bureau of Forestry removed from the
Department of Agriculture and placed under
the jurisdiction of the Interior, and the man
who is voicing a feeling of disapproval of
the bill is our own State Forester, Mr.
Gifford Pinchot, who is a man who is
expressing a fear that our forests will be
made simply a business proposition by the
Department of the Interior, required perhaps
to pay for the loss of being protected
regardless of their timber value because of
their stream and river and lake value.

It is, I think, a fight in which the gen-
eral public cannot take sides with any in-
telligence. It seems actually to be a question
of the character of the men that run
the two departments, and if one were to
judge by either of the two secretaries or of
the two officials, Pinchot and Mather, who
were spokesmen for their departments,
both are all right, responsible and
trustworthy. So, although there has been
an appeal to the women to come out and
take sides, especially the women interested
in agriculture and in playgrounds little and
big, I doubt if they will, in any effective,
concerted way that is, Mr. Pinchot has
been an enthusiast at his life, and he
has been almost as much an enthusiast for
the Pennsylvania forests as a business
man. Mr. Mather has been a business man
all his life, and is now for the national
parks an enthusiast. You can take your
choice whose judgment to go by.

NOT that Mr. Mather, in his talk over
here, remotely suggested that there was
a controversy or that he was for one side
or another, but when asked afterward he said
a few things that left one in no doubt
where he stood. He came over here
to talk on national parks and to show some
of the Government pictures of details of
the parks, and he did it with a will and
enthusiasm that were very refreshing to
his audience, who had been gathered together
under the auspices of the Women's Republi-
can Club of Philadelphia.

WE MUST always remember that we have
State parks as well as national parks,
and county parks as well as State parks,
so that the country is giving itself breath-
ing spaces even in the East. Probably more
is spent on the maintenance of such a park
in the United States than in any other
country. The total national appropria-
tion for a year is \$1,500,000. Of this more
than half is for the maintenance of national
parks, and the rest is for State parks,
county parks, and other parks. The total
national appropriation for a year is \$1,500,000.

REFORMING THE LORDS
There is an old familiar
sounding about that part
of King George of Eng-
land's reform of the House of Lords,
the old House has stood a lot of renovating,
but radicals still insist that there are rats in
its belly. Gladstone, when Premier, had
a method of his own in reforming the body
when it ran counter with his wishes. He
simply made enough new peers to give him
a majority. Think how such a procedure
would simplify the work of a President
with a recalcitrant Senate!

Books for the Blind
The proposed Sir Arthur
Pearson memorial
prompts a blind woman
in New York to suggest the
method of a printing office in this country
that she thought of for the benefit of the
blind. As to the nature of the help to be given
there may be difference of opinion, but the need
is plain.

Quebec is to reward its authors with
three annual cash prizes, the largest \$2500.
Was it Sydney Smith who said that prize
poetry was only fit to make candles out of
and prize poems only fit to light those can-
dles with?

CAN'T DODGE IT



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

WALTER WOOLMAN
On Philadelphia Grain Trade

THE equalization of rates is the big prob-
lem now confronting the grain men of
Philadelphia according to Walter Wool-
man, president of the Commercial Exchange,
and it is the one to the solution of which
the exchange is bending its utmost efforts.
"Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia," said
Mr. Woolman, "are entirely different from
what they were a year ago. At that time
the grain men, like those in almost every
other line of business, were buying up our
five months' supply in advance. Then,
when the crash came, everybody was loaded
up with goods which they had bought at
peak prices."

Present Conditions Opposite
"Today the conditions are almost the
opposite of what they were a year ago. The
grain men almost as a unit have disposed
of their former holdings and are ready again
to buy."

Business Diverted to South
"Philadelphia formerly—that is, under the
former rates—participated to a very large
extent in the business which normally comes
from the Middle and Far West and it is not
going too far to say that we obtained nearly,
if not fully, 50 per cent of this trade.
Under the preferential rates which were
given to the Gulf ports this commerce was
entirely swept away. The advantage in
favor of the Gulf was from four to six cents
a bushel, a very considerable amount when
the quantity of grain shipments is consid-
ered."

Today's Anniversaries
1819—John Ruskin, famous art critic,
author and master of English style and
rhetoric, born in London. Died January
20, 1900.
1822—Joseph Albert Lintner, a noted
entomologist, born at Schölar, N. Y. Died
in Rome, Italy, May 5, 1898.
1842—Joseph Chamberlain, a noted
English statesman, born in London. He
claimed the annexation of California, and
assumed the office of Governor.
1872—The German Reichstag took a stand
against clerical interference with the
national school system.
1880—Damage to the extent of a quarter
of a million dollars resulted from a riot of
the unemployed in London.
1847—Joseph Chamberlain succeeded Lord
Hartington as leader of the Liberal Union-
ists in the British House of Commons.

Today's Birthdays
Baron Rothschild, head of the English
branch of the great family of financiers,
born in London fifty-four years ago.
Dr. Rush Hines, president of the Uni-
versity of Rochester, born in Chicago sixty-
two years ago.
Alba Boardman Johnson, one of the most
able of Philadelphia's industrial lead-
ers, born in Pittsburgh sixty-four years ago.
Everett J. Lake, Governor of Connec-
ticut, born at Woodstock, Conn., fifty-one
years ago.

SHORT CUTS

Germany now seems determined to
punch herself.
The Parkway site for the fair seems
to thrive on opposition.
Arbuckle appears to have quit the one-
reel comedy for the serial thriller.
Chronic pessimists are unable to muster
more than a weak smile for smile week.
Red revolution in Berlin means blue
evolution in the Reparations Commission.
The man who sees nothing but crime
in the newspapers is the guy who skips
everything else.
We have not yet turned swords into
plowshares, but at least we are ready to
turn warships into junk.
Canceling the male—A twenty-one-
year-old girl has been appointed postmistress
of Longport, N. J.
Come and have your backbone adjusted,
advises a healer. More would prefer to
have their wishbones rattled.
The demeanor of the Washington Con-
ference delegates at the green baize table
was as cheerful as though they were playing
pool.
Descendants of John and Priscilla
Alden met in this city last evening, which
in the matter of possible comment, speaks
for itself.
Senator Willis is quoted as saying of
legislators that they are intoxicated with
the exuberance of their own verbosity. This
will interest the shade of Benjamin Disraeli.
Farmers have started a new political
party in Nebraska. Once upon a time that
might have sounded like a new item.
Nowadays it makes a noise like a weather
report.
The latest Irish crisis is entitled
"Boundaries." It is a one-act sketch with
much dramatic promise, but the performance
will doubtless prove to be little else but
clever dialogue.
The President is said to have balked
the plans of certain Congressmen to pass a
Soldiers' Bonus Bill without providing any
means of payment, hoping thus to catch
the voters of both sides and taxpayers. The
President's position is both understandable
and commendable. It is the position of the
Congressmen who would stoop to such
methods that merits the scorn of the country.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- 1. How many Democratic Presidents of the United States died in office?
2. What are the two plurals of the word "gladious"?
3. Who was Sarah Siddons?
4. What is a saponilla?
5. How long does it take a vessel to pass through the Panama Canal?
6. What is the fleece of a church?
7. Who was the longest lived of American Presidents?
8. Who is the Primrose of all Ireland?
9. What American State has Eureka as its motto?
10. What musical instrument is named after a goose?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. Rhode Island refused to ratify the prohibition amendment to the Constitution.
2. The word "peas" should be pronounced "pease."
3. There were fifty-six signers to the Declaration of Independence.
4. Mrs. Henry Wood wrote the novel "East Lynne."
5. Catharine of Aragon was the Spanish Princess who became the wife of a famous English King, Henry VIII.
6. The correct form is Kries Kringle, not "Kris Kringle."
7. The greatest waterfall in South America is the Falls of Iguazu.
8. William Johnson was a candidate for the vice presidency of the United States in 1812.
9. The Isle of Man, lying between Great Britain and Ireland, is governed by a Legislature called the House of Keys.
10. Oman is a country in Eastern Arabia bordering on the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. It is ruled by a Sultan. The capital is Muscat.